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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/851,803	05/09/2001	Richard Donald Berg	12929.1061US01	3572

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EXAMINER

COČKS, JOSIAH C

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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3743

DATE MAILED: 08/19/2002

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/851,803

Applicant(s)

BERG, RICHARD DONALD

Examiner

Josiah C. Cocks

Art Unit

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09 May 2001.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-27 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-27 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 09 May 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 5.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Drawings

1. This application has been filed with drawings which are accepted by the examiner for examination purposes.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

3. Claims 1-3, 7, 8, 12, 15, 17-24, 26, and 27 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by *Butterfield* (US # 4,965,707).

Butterfield discloses in Figures 1-7 a method and apparatus for electrically simulating glowing embers within a fireplace substantially as described including an enclosure (2) defining a chamber (3), a support structure in the form of a translucent plate (see col. 3, lines 15-17) having an ember support surface (9), said support surface being disposed within the chamber (see Fig. 1), a plurality of translucent artificial embers/coals (8) in the form of colored glass that are loosely supported on the support surface (see col. 3, lines 14-16), and a light source (11) disposed within the chamber and positioned to pass light through at least a portion of the support structure to illuminate the translucent artificial embers (see col. 3, lines 16-27).

In regard to the limitations of claims 8, 20, and 22, the examiner regards the glass pieces of *Butterfield* to be the equivalent of the recited fused silica particles.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Butterfield* as applied to claim 1 above and further in view of *Auer* (US # 1,692,021).

Butterfield discloses all the limitations of claim 4 except that the ember support bed comprises a mesh screen.

Auer teaches a fireplace having artificial translucent embers supported on a wire mesh (21).

Therefore, in regard to claim 4, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the ember support bed of *Butterfield* to incorporate the wire mesh of *Auer* for the purpose of providing an equivalent alternative means for supporting the artificial embers horizontally above a light source such that light is projected through the embers to simulate the appearance of actual burning embers (see page 1, lines 6-15 and 46-55).

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6. Claims 5 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Butterfield* as applied to claims 1 and 15 above, and further in view of British patent 249,321 to White (hereinafter "*White*").

Butterfield discloses all the limitation of claims 5 and 16 except that the ember support bed comprises a perforated plate and a colored plate between the light source and artificial embers.

White teaches a fireplace having artificial translucent embers with a support plate (13) wherein the support plate may be clear or colored glass (see page 3, lines 59-60) or may be a perforated plate (see page 3, lines 65-67).

Therefore, in regard to claims 5 and 16, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the support bed of *Butterfield* to incorporate; the colored plate of *White* as a colored plate is a well known substitution for a clear plate for supporting artificial embers to provide the appearance of a simulated fire (see page 3, lines 59-64), and the perforated plate of *White* to allow the passage of heated air from a heat source beneath the ember support (see page 3, lines 65-67).

7. Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Butterfield* as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of British patent 2 072 832 to Busby et al. (hereinafter "*Busby et al.*").

Butterfield discloses all the limitations of claim 6 except possibly for a gas burner positioned above the ember support surface to provide flames and heat upon combustion.

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Butterfield, however, does disclose that his simulated fireplace may be used in conjunction with a heating appliance producing a gas fire (see col. 1, lines 4-8).

Busby et al. teach a fireplace having artificial elements (23) supported on a plate (17) and a gas burner (2) positioned above the support plate.

Therefore, in regard to claim 6, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the fireplace of *Butterfield* to incorporate the gas burner arrangement of *Busby et al.* as this arrangement allows the fireplace to both simulate the appearance of a wood burning fireplace by providing a flame above a simulated coal or fuel bed and provide a means to produce heat (see page 1, lines 31-63).

8. Claims 9, 10, 13, and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Butterfield* as applied to claims 1 and 12 above, and further in view of *Whittaker et al.* (US # 4,726,351).

Butterfield discloses all the limitations of claims 9, 13, and 14, except possibly that the support structure defines at least one aperture to provide combustion air or combustion gas to the chamber. *Butterfield*, however, does disclose that his simulated fireplace may be used in conjunction with a heating appliance producing a gas fire (see col. 1, lines 4-8).

Whittaker et al. teach a simulated fireplace wherein a coal effect (40) functions as a collection of simulated embers and a support means for the embers and is arranged above a light source (52). *Whittaker et al.* further teach that the coal effect is used in conjunction with a gas burner wherein combustible air and gas are supplied through apertures (36C, 36D, 37C, 37D) in the coal effect (see col. 3, lines 55-65).

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In regard to claim 10 and the limitation that the light source comprises components that withstand temperatures greater than 500 degrees Fahrenheit, as suggested by *Butterfield* (see col. 1, lines 4-8) and taught by *Whittaker et al.* it is well known that simulated fireplaces incorporate light source components near flame producing devices. Because of this proximity of the light source components to a flame (note particularly Fig. 1 of *Whittaker et al.*) it would be inherent that the components would be designed to withstand temperatures associated with a gas flame (i.e. 500 degrees Fahrenheit).

Therefore, in regard to claims 9, 10, 13, and 14, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the ember support of *Butterfield* to incorporate the support having combustion air and gas apertures as taught by *Whittaker et al.* for the desirable purpose of simulating the appearance of a natural flame by supplying combustion air and gas in a manner to produce a gas fire flame above the coal effect while preventing "sooting" (see col. 3, lines 55-61 and col. 4, lines 54-59).

9. Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Butterfield* as applied to claim 10 above and further in view of *Hess et al.* (US # 5,642,580).

Butterfield discloses all the limitations of claim 11 except possibly that the light source is a halogen lamp.

Hess et al. teach a flame simulating assembly incorporating a simulated fuel/ember bed (26) illuminated by a light source (30) wherein the light source is a halogen lamp (see col. 3, lines 27-30).

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Therefore, in regard to claim 11, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the light source of *Butterfield* to be a halogen lamp as taught by *Hess et al.* as it is well known in the art that in a simulated flame assembly incorporating a simulated ember bed and a light source for desirably illuminating the bed to resemble embers of a log burning fire the light source may be a halogen lamp (See col. 3, lines 8-11).

10. Claim 25 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Butterfield* as applied to claim 24 and further in view of *Rehberg* (US # 5,195,820).

Butterfield discloses all the limitations of claim 25 except possibly that a portion of the surfaces of the translucent artificial embers are dusted with paint.

Rehberg teaches a simulated fireplace having translucent artificial embers (20) wherein the undersurface of the embers are painted (see col. 3 lines 25-28).

Therefore, in regard to claim 25, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the embers of *Butterfield* to incorporate the painting of *Rehberg* for the desirable purpose of causing the embers to appear as an accurate simulating of the underlog glowing embers of a wood-burning fireplace (see *Rehberg*, col. 3, lines 26-31).

Conclusion


11. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. GB 1 504 138, *Gross, Oyster, Painton*, and *Jamieson et al.* are included to further show the state of the art concerning simulated fireplaces.

12. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Examiner Josiah Cocks whose telephone number is (703) 305-0450. The examiner can normally be reached on weekdays from 7:30 AM to 5:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Henry Bennett, can be reached at (703) 308-0101. The fax phone numbers for this Group are (703) 308-7764 for regular communications and (703) 305-3463 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-0861.

jcc
August 12, 2002


JOSIAH COCKS
PATENT EXAMINER
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